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From Monday July 12. to Thursday July 15. 1703.

Vienna, July 7. N. S.

A Courier arrived here yesterday from the Count de Konigl, Lieutenant of that part of the Country of Tirol which lies on the River Adige, with Letters of the 2d Instant, giving an Account, That he and his Brother the Bishop of Brixen had got together 3000 of the Inhabitants in Arms near Clauffen, a double Pass behind the Mount Brenner, which leads on one side to Bolzano, and so along the Adige to Italy, and on the other by the way of Bruneck into Carinthia, and desiring a Reinforcement of 2000 regular Troops for the Security of that Pass, in case the Elector of Bavaria should attempt to make himself Master of it. The Count de Heister is appointed to go that way, and to take upon him the Command of such Troops as lie dispersed in their several Quarters in those Parts. On the 2d Instant the Body of Imperial Forces commanded by the Count de Schlick forced the Bavarians from their Lines before Friburgh, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of Saltzburgh, and he has raised large Contributions in the Elector's Country: Letters from Tockay in Hungary say, the Count de Caroli being informed that the Sieur Ragotski had got together a Body of Poles, Cossacks, and Tartars, and was come with them to Mongatz, he thereupon marched thither with a Regiment of Horse, and some Foot, and totally routed them, having killed a great number of them, and Ragotski himself narrowly escaped, with the Loss of all his Baggage.

Ratisbonne, July 12. The Armies commanded by Prince Lewis of Baden and the Marshal de Villars continue in the same Camps they have done for some time, and the Imperialists have begun to intrench themselves, as the French have already done on their side. On the 7th Instant the strong Post and Castle of Ehrenburg, in the Country of Tirol, was surrendered to the Bavarians; and it is generally believed the Elector will now march to reinforce the Marshal de Villars. The Town of Augsburg has sent two of their Deputies to Munich, to negotiate with the Regency there about the Proposals made them by the Elector of Bavaria, in relation to their observing either an exact Neutrality, or admitting a Bavarian Garrison.

Berlin, July 14. On the 10th Instant the Rt. Hon. the Lord Raby, Envoy Extraordinary from Her Majesty of Great Britain, had publick Audience of the King of Prussia, being conducted in the King's Coach by Major-General Tettau, and the Master of the Ceremonies; after which he had Audience of the Queen and of the Prince Royal. The 12th, being his Majesty's Birth-day, he received the usual Compliments on that Occasion of the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Quality. This day was chosen for exposing to publick View the Statue on Horseback of Frederick William, late Elector of Brandenburg, the King's Father, that is set up on our Bridge over the River Spree, but had till then remained covered, which was done with great Solemnity, the Grand Marshal of the Court attending, with the 4 Heralds, the Great Officers of State, and several Knights of the Order lately instituted by his Majesty. The King's Guards, both of Horse and Foot, were drawn up on the Bridge, and in the Streets adjoining, particularly from the Castle to the Statue, and when it was uncovered, gave 3 Volleys, a triple Discharge being made at the same time of the Cannon round the Town. In the evening the Queen entertained his Majesty and the whole Court at Supper at Lutzenburg, where they were also diverted with an Opera, a Comedy, and a Ball. The King went that night to St. Cananien, and intends to go shortly to Oranienburg.

Frankfort, July 15. Our Advices from the Upper Rhine confirm the French Army's being marched back towards Fort Louis. The Body of the Forces of the Al-

lies under Major-General Thungen continues in the same Post on the other side of the Rhine. Our Advices from Swabia say, That Prince Lewis of Baden finding the Marshal de Villars too strongly intrenched to be attacked without running too great a hazard, his Highness had begun to fortify his Camp, and had raised some Batteries, in order to Cannonade the Enemy, the Camps being so near, that Skirmishes happened daily between the Out-guards of both Armies. The French being thus streightened on that side the Danube, had laid a Bridge of Boats over that River, and were supplied with Forage and Provisions from the other side; to prevent which Prince Lewis intended, as soon as he should be joined by the Margrave of Baden, (who was come within 3 Leagues of his Camp) to send over a Detachment of 20000 Men.

Cologne, July 13. Four Deputies of the Chapter of this City are to go from hence to-morrow to Arensburg, to hold a Diet of the States of Saurlandt. Letters from the Upper Rhine of the 9th Instant say, the Duke of Burgundy was marching towards Strasbourg with the French Army, which he would shortly leave, and return to France; and that the Detachment of Horse for the Low Countries, which has been talked of, was not yet made.

Hamburg, July 17. Letters from Warsaw of the 3d Instant give an Account, That the King of Poland and all the Senators had taken an Oath to promote the Interest and Advantage of the Republick to the utmost of their Abilities; That Things go well in the Diet for the King: The Cardinal Primate has been used very roughly there; and been obliged to take an Oath that he did not call in the Swedes, and neither had nor would give them any Assistance. They write from Graudentz of the 9th Instant, That the King of Sweden continued at Althausen, and his Army was still posted about Thoon, and seemed resolved to take that Town by Famine. A Body of about 1500 of the Polish Troops had formed a Design to surprise 500 Swedes, who were in Garrison at Strasbourg in Prussia; but the latter having timely Notice of it, laid an Ambush for them, and by that means had defeated them. The King of Denmark came the 10th Instant from the Island of Fulmen to Weile in Jutland, and the next day took a Review near Jelling of Colonel Jegenbryen's Regiment of Militia, consisting of 2100 Men, whereof 300 are designed for Dragoons. On the 14th the King was to set out for Wyburgh, in order to review a Battalion there, and intended to be at Rensbourg by the 27th.

From the Camp at Vorfelaer, July 19. We have an Account from Lillo, that Monsieur Coehoorn had not found a fit opportunity to attack the Fort Bedmar, as was expected, and that the firing mentioned in our last was at Liere, Antwerp, and the adjacent Garisons, for the Success of the Elector of Bavaria in Tirol. Yesterday a great Convoy, consisting of about 300 Wagons, laden with Bread and other Provisions, arrived in our Camp from Breda. The French continue in their former Camp near St. Jop, having made several great Roads behind them, in order to a Retreat, as there may be occasion: They have likewise raised several Batteries for the Security of their Camp.

Hague, July 20. N. S. We are yet without any Letters directly from Italy, the Post in all likelihood being stop'd by the Bavarian Forces in Tirol; However there are Advices that say, That the French have desired the Venetians to deliver the City of Verona into their hands, as a sure way to oblige the Imperial Forces to retire out of Italy, and to put an end to the War in that Country; which Demand that Republick had so much resented, that they had given Orders for the firing out of 15 Men of War and 25 Gallies, and were making other Warlike Preparations; and it was hoped they would enter into the Interest of the Allies; we shall expect a more certain Account.